

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 226

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MILTON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ARRAS AND POUKE; OR,
THE WICKLOW WEDDING.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BRIAN BOROHME—
THE DUCHESSE.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
22d street.—GREEN BUSH—ROSA MEADOWS. Matinee.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—BROOKLYN DIORAMA
DOCK. Matinee at 12.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 54th st., between 5th and 6th av.—
MR. VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
RELY.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, 21st street and
Broadway.—MUSEUM AND THEATRE.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and
6th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.TONTI PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMO
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS—CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620
Broadway.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Saturday, August 14, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it
is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated August 13.

The American yacht Sappho left Queens town for
Coves yesterday. The Harvard and Oxford crews
were out for practice again yesterday.The Emperor Napoleon signed several decrees of
amnesty for press and political offences yesterday.The committee engaged on the *Senatus Consultum*
is pushing forward its work rapidly. The election
of Senators by several councils is disapproved by
the *Senatus Consultum*. A rumor prevailed in Paris
last night that Queen Isabella had decided to abdicate.The Deak party in Hungary approve of the policy
of reconciliation with Prussia and the non-intervention
in the internal questions of Germany.The assertions recently made in the European
papers that the Porte had information of a letter com-
promising the Viceroy of Egypt in his relations with
the Czar of Russia prove to be untrue.A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Val-
adolid. Five hundred Carlists have entered Spain
from France, under the leadership of Estaruz.

Twelve priests have been arrested in Burgos.

The new Portuguese Cabinet has been formed.

Egypt.

The River Nile is lower than it has been for the
last 150 years. The prospects of a good cotton crop
are favorable.

Cuba.

Señor José Manuel Macías has been commissioned
as agent of the Cuban government to treat with the
Spanish authorities in reference to the parent
country's acknowledging the independence of Cuba.Reñor Macías left this city for Europe last Saturday,
and expects to meet General Prim at some point in
France and to at once enter into negotiations con-
cerning the objects of his mission, in accordance
with promises made by General Prim to Cubans
some fourteen months since. The Cubans furnished
the Spanish revolutionary Junta \$1,500,000 in gold
to aid in overthrowing Isabella, in return for which
Cuba was to be made independent. It is reported
that a privateer left a Northern port of the United
States a few nights since destined for the service of
the Cubans.General Valmaseda is said to have defeated Gen-
eral Jordan and captured a convoy which he was
moving near Holguin. The Cubans showed little
pique and fled after a short fight. A number of
persons have been arrested at Santi Espirito charged
with engaging in a plot to poison the bread used by
the inhabitants on a given day.

Miscellaneous.

An unusual stringency prevails in the California
money market. The rates are from one and a quar-
ter to two per cent for call loans. Mining stocks
are completely demoralized, and shares in favorite
companies which formerly commanded 100 per cent
premium are quoted at twenty-five to forty per cent
below par.Vice President Colfax and party arrived in Sacra-
mento, Cal., on Thursday evening, and met with an
enthusiastic reception.The warden of the New York State Prisons met
at Saratoga yesterday to consult on the manner of
improving the discipline and security of the prisons.A communication will be sent to Governor Hoffman
asking him to recommend to the Legislature certain
changes in the laws and to make warrants for officers.The Governor of New Mexico has issued a pro-
clamation declaring all Navajo and Gila Apache in-
dians whenever found outside the bounds of their
reservations outlawed, and authorizing the citizens
of the Territory to kill such Indians when found de-
grading upon the property of the whites.The Special Indian Commission Committee from
this city met at Camp Supply, Colorado, on the 8th
inst., 1,800 Cheyenne and 1,000 Arapahoe Indians,
who were anxious to go upon the reservations as-
signed to them.A riot occurred at Heathsville, Va., on Wednesday
last, between some whites and negroes, from which
the negroes, as usual, came out second best. One
negro was killed and a number wounded. One of
the white rioters was arrested, but was rescued by
the citizens.A boat containing five persons was capsized in the
lake at Saratoga, Canada, on Thursday, and the entire
party drowned.The recent political course of the President ap-
pears to have had a most disastrous effect in Vir-
ginia. Lawlessness is on the increase, and several
conflicts have taken place between the whites and
blacks. It is expected that General Canby will re-
quire the iron-clad outfit to be taken by members of
the Legislature.

The City.

The case of Pratt, the Texan, whose discharge has
been ordered by Judge McCunn, caused much ex-
citement in the city yesterday. Marshal Barlow
submitted the matter to the consideration of the
President, who authorized him to use every legal
means to keep possession of the prisoner, as also to
secure himself from arrest. The Marshal deemed
this authority sufficient to warrant him in calling to
his aid a company of United States troops, whom he
quartered in the United States Court Building in
Chambers street, their services only being required
in escorting the Marshal to the ferry. Pratt is still
confined in Fort Schuyler, but will be produced be-
fore Commissioner Osborne on Monday.Several days ago some suspicious characters
offered to sell a Wall Street operator \$125,000 of the
bonds stolen some time ago from Mr. Bunnellhoff,
of Pittsburgh, Pa., for \$100,000 in greenbacks. The
police were informed of the fact, and yesterday de-
tectives were sent to Hudson City, N. J., to concludethe negotiations. The parties met at Rosh's Hotel,
and John Laidlow, Gabriel Gorshyne and
Arnold Brown passed over to the detectives a
package said to contain the stolen bonds, receiving
in return a package containing \$100,000 in counter-
feit greenbacks. Soon after the transaction was
completed Laidlow and his partners were arrested
on charge of robbing Mr. Bunnellhoff, but upon ex-
amination their package was found to contain one
genuine \$1,000 bond and about three pounds of old
paper.Mrs. Freeland, whose proceedings against her
husband for abandonment have been before the
courts for some time, attempted to commit suicide
last night by taking arsenic, but proper remedies
being applied in time her life was saved. It is said
she was induced to commit the rash act through
poverty and disappointment at the termination of
her trial.The North and East rivers and the bay are
patrolled nightly by tugboats from the Navy Yard,
in order to prevent the departure of expeditions for
Cuba.The vessels of the New York Yacht Club, which
have been lying at Newport for some days, departed
on a cruise yesterday morning. Their next rendez-
vous will be New Bedford, where a splendid recep-
tion awaits them.In the cases of 223 bankers doing business in this
city, but living in Brooklyn, charged with failing to
make their monthly returns to the internal revenue
assessor, exceptions to the jurisdiction of the Circuit
Court for the Eastern district were taken yesterday.
The question will be settled when the cases come
for trial.The joint committee of the Common Council on
the new Post Office will meet again on Monday, at
which time it is expected plans and specifications
will be submitted to them and a change of site
effected.The Anchor line steamship *Caledonia*, Captain
Ovenstone, will leave pier No. 20 North river at
twelve M. to-day for Glasgow, calling at London-
derry to land passengers.The steamship *Bremen*, Captain Letat, will leave
Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and
Bremen. The mail for the German States will close
at the Post Office at twelve M.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General M. S. Littlefield, of North Carolina; J. H.
Duverneau and H. Garretson, of Cleveland; Judge
W. B. Rodman, of North Carolina, and E. B. Phil-
lips, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.Captain Arthur, of the Maryland Artillery; Pro-
fessor Thorne, of St. Louis; Captain Donaldson, of
Toronto, and Professor E. McD. Dawson, of New-
buryport, are at the St. Charles Hotel.Ex-Governor Reed, of Florida; ex-Governor Mc-
Cormick, of Arizona; J. M. Bell, of Albany; M. R.
Keefe, of Cleveland, and H. B. Plant, of Augusta,
are at the Astor House.Captain Reynolds and Major Duryee, of the United
States Army; Professor Simpson, of Toronto, and
Dr. R. O. Andrews are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Asia in America—Our Great Future.

The visit of Choy-Chew and Sing-Man to
this city is an event of some importance.
Chinamen in New York cannot be considered
novelties. We can see a genuine son of the
Flowery Land any day we choose to take a
walk down Vesey street. Even a Chinese
mandarin, thanks to Mr. Burlingame, is no
longer an object of curiosity in these streets.It is something, however, not quite common to
have in the midst of us a Chinese gentleman
who is familiar with our habits and our history,
who conforms to our customs and who speaks our
English language with ease and elegance.Choy-Chew and his friend Sing Man have, we
believe, been long settled in California, and
have practically become American citizens;
but they are naturally deeply interested in the
prosperity of their native land and in the wel-
fare of their many fellow countrymen who have
sought and who are seeking a home on this
Continent.It is something to hear a Chinaman address
us in "our own tongue" wherein we were
born. We took occasion a few days ago to
compliment Choy-Chew for the very able
speech he delivered at Chicago. His views
were broad, philosophic, far-reaching; and
we were encouraged to hope that as an ad-
viser of his brethren he might safely be
trusted. It appears, however, that we were
a little too generous in our judgment.Choy-Chew does not look with favor on
the project of importing Chinese to the South.
His argument is a paltry one and betrays
gross ignorance of the situation. The South,
he says, cannot offer the Chinese sufficient
compensation to induce them to emigrate; but
California can. We do not think the Chinese
are fools, but we do think that Choy-Chew
does not reveal much wisdom in so stating his
case. It is true that the South is not yet
recovered from the disastrous effects of the
war, and that some time must elapse before
the Southern proprietors can again be regarded
as rich men. But signs of returning life are
already abundant. In the course of a few
months the late rebel States, one and all, will
be restored to their places in the Union. Order
will be re-established everywhere and prop-
erty will be secure. Northern capital will
seek employment in the South. The large
landholders will find it to their advantage to
break up the enormous plantations and to
exchange land for gold. The estates will
become smaller, but the wealth of the soil will
be more effectively developed. Landholders
will become more numerous, but individual
proprietors will be not poorer, but richer than
ever. Nor is this all. Henceforward the
South will not depend merely on the soil.
Cotton mills and tobacco factories will spring
up in all directions, and the manufacturers of
the South will compete successfully with the
manufacturers of the Eastern States and even
with those of England. A magnificent future
is in fact already dawning upon the South.The harvest promises to be rich, but the
laborers yet are few. It is labor rather
than gold which is wanted, and for such labor
as the South requires the Chinaman is admir-
ably adapted. We do not disparage the advan-
tages offered by the great Pacific slope. There
is room there for millions of the Celestials.But there is room also in the great valley of
the Mississippi; and it remains to be seen
whether the Chinese laborer will not find him-
self as much at home in the plantations of the
South as in the rich fields of California. Let
the experiment of employing Chinese labor in
the South be fairly tried, and we have no hesi-
tation in saying that even Choy-Chew will find
it necessary to change his opinion.It is impossible in considering this subject
not to be struck with the many present signs
indicative of the great future of this country.The enterprise of our people is such that we
cannot wait until our native population cov-
ers and utilizes our vast territory. Our fields
must be ploughed, our mines worked, our fac-
tories run if we should bring laborers from all
lands. Europe pours her surplus population
in upon us by increasing thousands every year.There is room and work and plenty for them
all, and to spare. The emigration fever which
has so long raged in the nations of Northwest-
ern Europe has spread its contagion to Asia.China and Japan have both caught it, and it
is not unreasonable to conclude that within
the next decade we shall count among our
population many millions of Asiatics.
Under the hand of industry the South
will again become a fruitful garden, and ex-
cessive labor will do what slavery never could
accomplish. The Pacific slope will present in
reality, and on a gigantic scale, the plentiful-
ness and the luxurious beauty of the fabled
gardens of the East. Our great Western
wildernesses will be reclaimed, and where are
now the mighty forest and the far-spreading
prairie, the home of the Indian and the
buffalo, there will be seen not only the fruit-
ful field and the happy home, but the peaceful
village, and it may be also the great and
wicked city. Our multiplied and multiplying
railroad and telegraphic lines will bind up the
mighty whole and give it cohesion and force.
Among the nations of the earth we shall have
no rival. The great empire of the past, the
mightiest the world has known, will sink into
insignificance in comparison with the Great
Republic of the West. Our influence on the
outside world will be tremendous. Our word
will be law. "I am an American citizen" will
be a boast which has had nothing to compare
with it since Rome was in the zenith of her
glory. Our chances, indeed, are so great that
it is scarcely possible for us to abuse them. It
is well for us, however, to bear in mind that
nations, like individuals, may sin, and that if
we do sin retribution sooner or later will
follow.Threatened Conflict of Federal and State
Authority.There was some excitement in the city
yesterday arising out of the case of
Pratt, the Texas murderer, confined in
Fort Schuyler. It was understood that
General Grant had sent an autograph letter to
United States Marshal Barlow to use such
troops as he might deem necessary, in case
that any attempt was made to enforce the writ
of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge McCunn,
and take the body of Pratt from the jurisdic-
tion of the federal authorities. With this in-
tent, as well as to protect Barlow's own per-
son, it appears that a squad or two of the
United States artillery stationed at Fort
Hamilton were quartered during the day at
the Court House building in Chambers street,
and remained there on the *qui vive*, we pre-
sume, through the evening and last night.This fact gave some color to the reports that
a conflict between the federal and State authori-
ties was imminent, with the probability of
sundry sanguinary consequences. The teapot,
however, turned out to be entirely too large
for the tempest, so that there was ample
accommodation for the tempest, and hence
there was no explosion. It seems that Judge
McCunn and the United States District
Attorney, Judge Pierpont, had a conference
about noon, at which it was arranged that the
malefactor Pratt should be quietly brought be-
fore the United States Commissioner on Monday,
and his case be there and then adjudicated.Probably he will be retained until the acting
Governor of Texas issues a requisition upon
Governor Hoffman for his return to that State,
and, if such should be the case, of course it
will end the matter as far as this State and its
judges are concerned.Submarine Cables Our Future Foreign
Ministers.In decanting upon the Queen's speech
the *London Times* hits upon an idea which
is not quite new to us, for we have felt
its force, and more than once gave utterance
to it, namely, that the telegraphic communi-
cations established between foreign nations
must partially supersede or render unneces-
sary the formal establishments of our foreign
missions, with all their ceremony, diplomacy,
gold lace, dress swords, cocked hats and other
expensive and ridiculous paraphernalia. When
governments are brought within a few min-
utes' speaking distance of each other ambassa-
dors and ministers plenipotentiary become very
like puppets. What the *Times* says is this:—"That the Queen's opening and closing
speeches are apparently inconsistent, but the
explanation is found in the fact that the inter-
national relations depend on the reciprocity
of the feelings of the people and not on the ne-
gotiations of their ministers. Messrs. Johnson,
Stanley and Seward have been succeeded by
others, but the sureties of peace and friend-
ship abide on stronger bases than diplomacy
can furnish." What the *London paper* means
is that these strong bases are our submarine
cables, which are multiplying so fast that
every government in the world will soon be in
direct communication and embassies will be-
come a mere matter of form.ONLY THIRTY DAYS.—The gallant Cubans
say that in thirty days after they are recog-
nized by the United States government they
will have possession of the whole island of
Cuba outside the walls of Havana. Only
thirty days to accomplish this result, which is
equivalent to the independence of the colony
and its speedy annexation to this country.But the President and Cabinet have postponed
even the consideration of this question of
recognition for half thirty days in order that
they may "finish up" their summer recrea-
tions and receive further intelligence from
Spain. What a pity!CITY RAILROAD TICKETS.—In the usual rush
and whirl of business at other seasons of the
year the proverbially patient New York pub-
lic has no time to do more than make an occa-
sional ineffectual protest against the imposi-
tions to which they are subjected by the
various railroad monopolies. But at this
season they have time to ask how long those
monopolies are to be allowed to impose an
additional unauthorized tax of a cent on each
passenger every time that a seat in their cars
is occupied or a leather strap is clung to?Why must a passenger make a day's journey
up town in order to obtain a package of tickets
at the legal rate? It is high time that dollar
packages and twenty-five cent packages of
tickets should be offered for sale by the city
railway companies at convenient points on all
the different routes.IN THE DOMINION.—The great trouble in the
new Dominion just now is how to keep the
people there. French Canadians are coming
to the United States *en masse*, and the only
real difference among the people of Nova
Scotia is as to the means of getting out of that
Union and into this.King Luis of Portugal and the Spanish
Crown.Should the Spanish Cortes offer the crown
of Spain to the King of Portugal, as is
foreshadowed in our cable despatches,
his acceptance would constitute a some-
what singular evidence of the revolution
wrought by time in the affairs of the Iberian
Peninsula. In 1861 the question of uniting
Portugal to Spain was agitated by the Spanish
statesmen, encouraged by Queen Isabella, quite
regardless of the legitimate right of Dom Luis
to the government of the former country, to
say nothing of the distaste of the Portuguese
to the proposed absorption. For the purpose
of obtaining an ally against Spain a marriage
was contracted with Maria Pia, fifth child of
Victor Emmanuel, on the day she attained her
fifteenth year. The marriage of Prince Na-
poleon to the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter
of the King of Italy, so connected the three
reigning families of France, Italy and Portu-
gal that Spain never even attempted the uni-
fication of the Peninsula, and the house of
Braganza was left in undisturbed possession of
the throne its members have filled since they
won it at the time the Christians and Moors
were struggling for mastery.The present King of Portugal is as remark-
able for the admirable manner in which he
governs his country as for his elaborate nomen-
clature, which comprises not less than nine-
teen names. He was born on the 31st of Oc-
tober, 1838, and ascended the throne on the
15th of November, 1861, four days after his
brother, Pedro V., died suddenly, with
strong suspicions of having been poisoned.It will be remembered that a few days previous
his younger brother, Dom Fernando, died, and
another brother, Dom Augusto, continued dan-
gerously ill for some time after. This remark-
able sickness of the three brothers at the same
period gave rise to rumors of poisoning, but it
seems certain they were all attacked during
an excursion to the province of Alemtejo by the
marsh fevers peculiar to that part of the
country after the autumn rains. Since his
accession Dom Luis has faithfully carried out
the liberal programme inaugurated by his
father, the ex-King Ferdinand, who abdicated
the throne in favor of Dom Pedro on the 16th
of September, 1837, and who, by the way,
declined the Spanish throne soon after the
Cortes met in session, a few months ago.Although compelled for some time past to deal
with a capricious and exacting legislature,
Dom Luis has paid rigid obedience to the con-
stitution, never attempting to subvert it or to
exercise autocratic powers. Several minist-
erial crises have taken place, and in all he has
bowed to the will of the Portuguese legislators
by either demanding or accepting the resigna-
tions of obnoxious Ministers, although in one
or two instances his sympathies have been
with his Cabinet. The resoluteness with which
he has thus far governed Portugal according to
constitutional principles has endeared him to
the great mass of his people. His eight years
reign have been marked by a complete absence
of political complications with foreign Powers
and by a decided progress in the material
prosperity of Portugal. Whether he will
accept the throne of Spain on the basis of the
autonomy of both Kingdoms is a question which
can hardly be answered now. So far he has
displayed no inclination or anxiety for the pro-
posed exaltation in importance and power.The Men of the Second Empire Passing
Away.All men are mortal, and the men of the
empire proclaimed in France on the 2d day of
December, 1852, cannot escape the universal
law. One after another of the leading con-
federates of Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
in establishing that empire on the ruins of the
republic of 1848 have been successively
passing away, until the Emperor, who
is himself reported as sick by the cable
telegram of Thursday, is left almost
alone. Marshal de St. Arnaud, Marshal
Pelissier (Duke de Malakoff), the Duke de
Morny, the Comte de Walewski, Minister
Fould, Secretary Moequard and a dozen other
conspicuous imperialists have had to leave all
their fresh-blown dignities and die. Marshal
Neil, who has been as blind a devotee to
Napoleonic ideas as any of his contemporaries,
and whose superior military talents have shed
more lustre on the reign of Napoleon III. than
it has derived from any other source, is now
lying at the point of death. It remains to be
seen whether the successors of the original
military and civil advisers and aids of the
Emperor will co-operate with him in strength-
ening his dynasty by gradually fulfilling his
promise and the desire of the French people
and "crowning the edifice with liberty." The
peace of Europe as well as the prosperity of
France largely depends not only on the will of
Napoleon, but on the character of the men
whom he shall select to replace his confidants
of 1852.WHERE IS JUDGE LYNCH?—In Pennsylvania
some of the coal men are once more putting
their heads together. They find a great deal
of coal on hand and prices high. There is but
small sale, for people are waiting for prices to
go down. Prices they know must go down
if the quantity on hand gets any larger, and
these coal magnates propose to keep prices
up. How? By agreeing upon a new scale of
remuneration for the miners, such as will com-
pel the latter to strike. Thus the stock will
be kept down and prices up. We never
counsel disorder, but if any one should nail
these coal men's ears to a post who would
grieve?PLATO'S PHILOSOPHY.—The advice of Nelson
Plato, the Mayor of Corpus Christi, to Ben
Butler, not to waste his money on the Texas
election in favor of the radical Davis, but to
employ it in liberalizing the local laws of Mas-
sachusetts, the prohibitory liquor law included.
Plato makes a good show for the political po-
sition of Texas, and it is decidedly against the
radical carpet-baggers and interlopers.HIS HOME IS IN THE SETTING SUN.—Some
people not distinguished for the knowledge of
ornithology have criticised the national ob-
servation that the American eagle goes to rest in
or on the setting sun—perhaps on one of the
luminous protuberances seen in the eclipse.We call the attention of these critics to the fact
of the celebration of the Fourth of July at
Sitka. How much nearer can one get than
that to the setting sun unless he dives into the
Pacific, which cannot be expected of our eagle,
as he is not an aquatic bird?

General Grant's Ambition.

General Grant, not long before he entered
the White House, said he would rather be the
Mayor of Galena, the town of his former resi-
dence, than be President—meaning, as we
suppose, that his highest ambition was to be
useful even in a comparatively limited sphere.
We give him due credit for that, believing he
is patriotic and desirous of doing the best he
can for the welfare of the people. This ex-
pression shows, too, that he had a humble
opinion of himself. While we can admire his
modesty, we think he under-estimated his
ability. As a military man he showed great
capacity—showed, in fact, that his mind de-
veloped according to the exigencies of the
service, and that it was equal to the most
trying circumstances. If he would lift himself
out of the mire of party politics and the tram-
mels of the party politicians that surround him
he might become as distinguished in his
present high office as he was in the war.Though he might not have desired the Presi-
dency, and may not want to have it another
term, his ambition to be useful may be grati-
fied far more in his present position than if he
were Mayor of Galena. Will the President, as
he intended when he first entered upon his
duties, emancipate himself from the schemes
of party politicians and adapt his policy to the
conservative sentiment of the country? The
reign of radicalism was an abnormal condition
of things. It cannot endure. If General
Grant be wise he will see this and pursue a
course in consonance with public opinion and
the interests of the country.

Flying Machines.

Shall we ever, with all our science, succeed
in transporting ourselves at pleasure through
the air, making that our pathway just as we
do the grosser fluid, water, which we traverse
so easily in every direction? This is a ques-
tion which we suppose every one of our read-
ers has asked himself more than once, for the
idea of aerial navigation is so natural that we
find every age of the world has more or less
discussed it. Just now in San Francisco this
subject is attracting great attention, from the
fact that the model of an aerial ship exhib-
ited there, and some experiments made upon it,
gave complete satisfaction to the engineers
present. An Aerial Navigation Company has
been formed for the laudable purpose of rais-
ing funds to enable the projector to construct
a full sized air ship. This will be completed,
it is expected, in about a couple of months,
when the aeronauts, if successful, intend pay-
ing us a flying visit all the way from the shores
of the Pacific.The Avitor, as the new invention is named,
is to be propelled by steam, carrying for this
purpose a five horse power steam engine, and
is to be elevated and supported in the air
partly by gas and partly by planes extending
on each side to the distance of about twenty
feet at the centre. These planes will be so con-
structed in sections that they may be depressed
or elevated by the rudder at pleasure. The
well known and fatal objection to balloons,
that they are the mere sport of the winds, hav-
ing no propelling power within themselves, is
thus got rid of. Balloons have been chiefly
found useful for scientific purposes, observing
the oscillations of the magnetic needle and its
dip, and experimenting on the density, tempera-
ture, humidity and electricity of the air at its
different elevations; but if this aerial ship,
the Avitor, prove as great a success as many
in California anticipate, we are on the eve of
a complete revolution in our mode of travelling.Before speculating any further as to the
results we must wait patiently and see how far
our friends in California are going to carry out
their programme.TELEGRAMS IN COURT.—Once more private
telegrams have been paraded in court as part
of a legal investigation. This occurred in the
Susquehanna Railroad case. The theory is
that telegrams are not entitled to a privileged
secrecy, and that public morality is against
according them such privilege, that the tele-
graph may not assist in the commission of
crime. Practically how does this operate?If men want to use the telegraph for a criminal
purpose they adopt the plan of using words in
some arbitrary sense known only to them-
selves, and so they keep their secret and the
rule of law is no help to justice, but only an
annoyance to innocent persons.BUBBLE.—There was an age in which the
"bubble" was the grand means for men to
secure fortunes. They made so many bubbles
that the real difficulty was what to name them
and what idea could be seized upon for organ-
izing a company and issuing stock. There
was a company organized in London once for
"making deal boards from sawdust." The
bubble age is not quite over. Not long since
men organized in this city a joint stock com-
pany for the liberation of Ireland from Saxon
tyranny, and issued their stock under the name
of "Fenian bonds." The bonds sold well, and
now the managers of the affair are quarrelling
in the courts over the custody of the money.
Who shall have it?FREEDOM OF THE RIVER.—One of the North
river ferryboats ran into an ocean steamer
anchored in the stream, and the owners of the
ferryboat were sued for damages. Their de-
fence was that the steamer was anchored
directly in their course in crossing the river.
It was decided that they had no exclusive
right to any course, and that if such defence
were admitted, then in the multitude of our
ferries a large portion of the river would be
practically closed to shipping, to the great
embarrassment of commerce. So the ferry
men find that ships have rights.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Presidential party en route to Corry,
Pa.—Incidents on the Route.
ELMHURST, N. Y., August 13, 1869.The President and party arrived here shortly after
seven o'clock this evening. The journey from New
York was very agreeable, and the turnout of the
people along the route was large and very enthu-
siastic. At Turner's station a luncheon was sent
into the President's car. At Susquehanna station
the President and party were entertained
at an elegant dinner, at the Storeroose House,
at half-past three this afternoon. There the
President was detached from the regular
train, allowing ample time for dinner
and a visit to the extensive locomotive works
and repair shops of the Erie Railroad. At half-past
four the Presidential car proceeded west as a special
to Corry, Pa., where it is expected to arrive at three
o'clock to-morrow morning. At the several stations
the President appeared on the rear platform of the
car and cordially received the people. Among those
accompanying the President as far as Corry are
Messrs. James McHenry, Charles Day and Rush C.
Hawkins.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1869.

Movements of General Sherman.
General Sherman left here to-day for Philadelphia,
where he will join the distinguished party on board
the Tallapoosa, and proceed with them on the navy
yard inspecting tour.